中国丹蝽属记述 (半翅目,蝽科)

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摘 要 描述 1 新种, 宽丹蝽 Amyotea lata sp. nov., 采自云南、西藏。给出丹蝽属分种检索表, 并提供了中国已知种的成虫背腹面整体照片 12 幅以及生殖器解剖图 14 幅。模式标本除注明者外均保存在南开大学昆虫学研究所标本馆内。

关键词 半翅目,蝽科,丹蝽属,新种. 中图分类号 Q969.35

丹蝽属 Amyotea 隶属于蝽科益蝽亚科,是 1 小属, Ellenreider 于 1862 年以 Amyotea dystercoides Ellenreider (= A. malabarica (F.)) 为模式种建立。 萧采瑜(1977)记载了 Amyotea malabarica 在中国的分布,并且提供了成虫背面图。Gapud(1981,1991)描述了模式标本的雌性生殖器以及雄性生殖器,并且记录了中国南部及台湾均有分布。Rana 于 1985年记录了本属的特征以及 A. malabarica 的特征,1992年又重新描述了丹蝽属及其模式种。Rider & Zheng(2002)提供了此属在中国的种类最新分布纪录。

目前该属世界仅记载有 9 种。其中中国 2 种,含本文记述的该属中 1 新种,宽丹蝽 Amyotea lata sp. nov.。文中给出了该属中国已知种的分种检索表,提供了生殖器插图 14 幅和成虫背腹面照片 12 幅。

模式标本除注明者外,均保存在南开大学昆虫 学研究所标本馆。

丹蝽属 Amyotea Ellenreider, 1862

Asopus Burmeister, 1834a: 292; Distant, 1902: 254-255.
Amyotea Ellenreider, 1862: 137; Rana, 1985: 135-137; Schouteden, 1907: 53; Distant 1908: 456; Kirkaldy, 1909: 23; Hsiao, 1977: 76-89; Ahmad, 1996: 311-313. Type-species: Amyotea dystercoides Ellenreider, 1862 (= Cimex malabaricus Fabricius, 1775).

体黄色或橘红色。头短于前胸背板,上颚片不膨大,与唇基等长或略伸出。复眼距前胸背板前缘较近。喙粗壮,伸至后足基节之间,第Ⅲ节长是第Ⅳ节的两倍,第Ⅱ节是最后两节的长度之和。小颊低矮,后方甚至近乎没有。前胸背板前侧缘前半略呈锯齿形,侧角不伸出或伸出体外极短,末端圆钝。小盾片基部较平坦,末端窄于革片的宽度。臭腺沟比较长,弯曲,略超过后胸侧板的一半。后胸腹板平坦,五边形。侧接缘的侧角不伸出。腿节不具有

大刺, 前足胫节不膨大。腹部基部没有刺突。雄性腹部腹面无"多毛区"。

丹蝽属中国种检索表

宽丹蝽, 新种 Amyotea lata sp. nov. (图 1 ~ 4, 13 ~ 19)

体宽卵圆形,橙黄色,腹面较背面颜色浅,黄白色,被同色浅刻点。

头向下倾斜,宽大于长,前半颜色橘红色,后半颜色浅,基部与前胸背板相接处具弧线形黑斑。复眼褐色,具斑驳的黄斑,离前胸背板较近,眼柄黄色。单眼红色。上颚片与唇基等长或唇基微长,侧缘几乎平直,不在复眼前内凹,且边缘颜色加深。唇基平坦,颜色及刻点同体色。触角较粗壮,各节比为 0.6:2.0:1.1:1.6:1.4,第 I 节极短,圆柱形,橘红色;第 II ~ IV 节均黑色,略扁平。喙粗壮,红褐色,背面较腹面颜色深,伸达后足基节,第 IV 节最短,第 II 节长于或等于 IV 和 V 两节的长度之和。小颊比较低矮,黄色,边缘略成弧形。

前胸背板六角形,橘黄色,宽是长的 2 倍多,表面较光滑,被同色刻点,其前半向下倾斜,后半平坦。前缘内凹明显,前角较小,呈尖刺状伸出;侧角圆钝,伸出极短或不伸出;后角锐角,伸至爪片外缘;前侧缘稍有卷边,前半具小锯齿,后半平直。胝区黑色。小盾片橘黄色,长大于宽,背面有

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表1 中国丹蝽属种度量(单位: mm)

种名			体长	头长	头宽	前胸背板长	前胸背板宽	小盾片长	小盾片宽	臭腺沟长
A. malabarica	4♀♀	Max.	16.0	2. 4	2. 6	3. 1	6. 5	5. 5	3. 8	1. 5
		Min.	14.0	1.8	2.5	2. 8	6.0	4.8	3.6	1.5
A. malabarica	3 8 8	Max.	13.0	1.6	2. 3	2. 5	5. 4	4. 3	3. 1	1.2
		Min.	11.0	1.6	2. 2	2. 3	5. 0	3.8	3.0	1.1
A. lata	1♀	Max.	17.0	2.4	2.7	3. 6	8.0	5.5	4.8	1.6
A. lata	2 8 8	Min.	12.0	2.0	2. 3	2. 8	6.0	4. 0	3.6	1.3



图 1~12 成虫背、腹面观 (Habitus of adult, dorsal and ventral view)
1~4. 宽丹蝽,新种 A. lata sp. nov. 1. 雌性,背面观 (female, dorsal view) 2. 雌性,腹面观 (female, ventral view) 3. 雄性,背面观 (male, dorsal view) 4. 雄性,腹面观 (male, ventral view) 5~12. 丹蝽 A. malabarica (Fabricius) 5,9. 雌性,背面观 (female, dorsal view) 6,10. 雌性,腹面观 (female, ventral view) 7,11. 雄性,背面观 (male, dorsal view) 8,12. 雄性,腹面观 (male, ventral view)

1 "Y" 形隆起;基角具明显的凹陷,黑色;中纵线两侧近基部各有1近长方形的黑斑;末端狭而圆,中央隐约有1条细小的隆脊。革片浅灰色,具深灰

色斑,顶角被小盾片末端遮盖住。外革片基部及内 外缘橙黄色。膜片透明,超过腹部末端。前胸侧板 黄白色,中胸侧板前缘区为黑色,后胸侧板颜色略

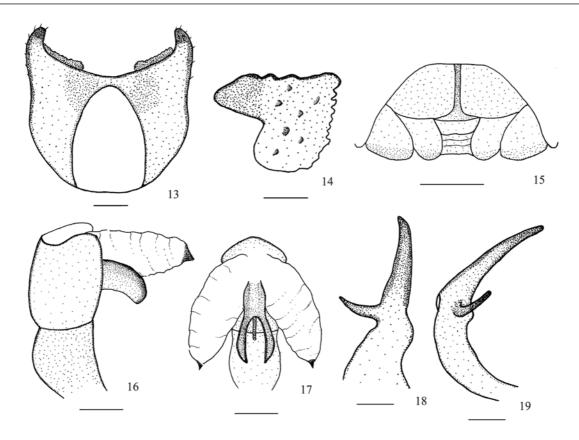


图 13~19 宽丹蝽, 新种 A. lata sp. nov.

13. 生殖囊背面观 (pygophore, dorsal view) 14. 生殖囊板腹面观 (pygophoral plate, ventral view) 15. 雌性生殖节腹面观 (the terminal end of female abdomen, ventral view) 16. 阳茎侧面观 (aedeagus, lateral view) 17. 阳茎端面观 (aedeagus, apical view) 18~19. 阳基侧突不同面观 (parameres, different views) 比例尺 (scale bars): 13 = 0.4 mm; 14, 16~17 = 0.2 mm; 15 = 0.8 mm; 18~19 = 0.25 mm

深,且臭腺孔周围黑色,臭腺沟缘黄色,弯曲成香蕉形。各胸节腹板黄色。足红褐色;腿节不具大刺;前足胫节不膨大,胫节端部 2/3 及跗节黑色,具金色长刚毛;跗节 3 节,第 I 节最长,圆柱形,第 II 节最短。爪黑色。

腹部腹面黄色,侧缘区颜色略深。腹部基部无前伸的刺突。各腹节两侧的前缘区具很窄的黑色横纹,略带蓝色光泽。侧接缘同体色,伸出体外,后角不明显。

雌虫(图15) 第1 载瓣片较大,片状,内缘 互相不接触,后缘较平直。第2 载瓣片后缘略呈波 状,载肛突较大,但是未超过第8 腹节侧背片的后 缘,且后缘稍稍内凹。第8 腹节侧背片略呈三角形, 末端几乎和第9 侧背片末端平齐。第9 腹节侧背片 长椭圆形。

雄虫生殖器 生殖囊褐色,杯状,表面刻点较小,具稀疏的短刚毛;背缘较为平滑,内侧具2个片状的骨化结构(图14),颜色较深;腹缘同样较为光滑。阳基侧突近端较狭长,基部宽阔,且端部颜色明显深于基部,中部具1指状突起(图18~

19)。中交合板骨化,基部愈合,端部明显凹入,阳 茎端从中交合板腹面伸出。系膜侧叶较宽阔,末端 略有些骨化,不分叉,无腹叶和顶叶(图 16~17)。

量度见表1。

正模 $1 \, \delta$,西藏墨脱背崩,海拔 881 m,1983-05-29,韩寅恒采,保存于中科院动物所。副模: $1 \, \circ$,西藏察隅沙穷,海拔 $1 \, \circ$ 700 m,1978-06-25,李法圣采; $1 \, \circ$,云南西双版纳勐腊县勐仓镇,海拔 620 m,1964-06-01,张宝林采,保存于中科院动物所; $1 \, \circ$,云南景东,海拔 $1 \, \circ$ 367 m,1957-05-17,朱增浩采,保存于中科院动物所; $1 \, \circ$,云南景东,海拔 $1 \, \circ$ 77 m,1956-06-28,克雷让诺夫斯基采,保存于中科院动物所; $1 \, \circ$,云南景东,海拔 $1 \, \circ$ 170 m,1956-07-02,张伟采,保存于中科院动物所。

词源: 新种种名源自拉丁词 "latus", 意指体宽阔。

新种与丹蝽 Amyotea malabarica (Fabricius) 相似,但本种体阔,上颚片平直,在复眼前方不凹入,前胸背板前角与后角均呈尖刺状,小盾片基角有2个明显的凹陷,膜片超过腹部末端许多等特征而极易

与后者区分,且本种阳基侧突细长,中部有1长指 状感觉叶,生殖囊板的结构也与后者明显不同,可 区分之。

丹蝽 Amyotea malabarica (Fabricius, 1775) (图 5 ~ 12, 20 ~ 26)

Cimex malabaricus Fabricius, 1775: 718.

Cimex mactans Fabricius, 1781: 366 (syn. Stål, 1870a: 57).

Cimex oculatus Fabricius, 1798; 535 (junior primary homonym of Cimex oculatus Fabricius, 1775; syn. Dallas, 1851; 107).

Lygaeus argus Fabricius, 1803; 217 (new name for oculatus Fabricius, 1798).

Amyotea dystercoides Ellenreider, 1862; 137 (syn. Stål 1870; 57).

Amyotea nigripes Ellenreider, 1862; 138 (syn. Stål 1870b; 230).

Asopus malabarica var. rubrocineta Breddin, 1899; 166.

Asopus rufus Azim & Shafee, 1982: 361 (syn. Thomas, 1994: 157).

该种淡红至橙红色。头部、前胸背板、小盾片 及各腹节黑斑的形状及大小均有不同程度的变异, 因此,色斑的形状及大小不能作为鉴定种的依据。

头基部具1横列的椭圆形或三角形黑斑。有些

种类上颚片前端有 2 个小的圆斑,此圆斑有时扩大 至整个上颚片(图 9,11)。前胸背板的胝区具黑色 斑,此黑斑扩大成长椭圆形的大黑斑,几达前胸背 板后缘(图 5,7,9,11)。小盾片基侧角有黑色圆 斑,此圆斑有时扩大成三角形大黑斑,末端狭而圆, 中央隐约有 1 道细小隆脊。翅革片有些种类色一致, 无斑点,有些内革片具大黑斑或内外革片均具黑斑 (图 5,9,11);膜片黑色,边缘略有些透明,与腹 部等长或稍长出。侧接缘红色,无斑点。腹部背面 黑色,腹面黄褐或红褐;侧缘微红;前胸及中胸侧 板的前缘区,臭腺沟缘,腹下每节的前缘区都具或 宽或窄的黑色斑,或稍呈蓝色,此斑在个体间有差 异(图 6,8,10,12)。腿节红或黄,其末端及胫节 和跗节均棕黑色;胫节外侧有蓝黑色的沟。雌性生 殖器红色,无黑斑;雄性生殖囊外观亦为橘红色。

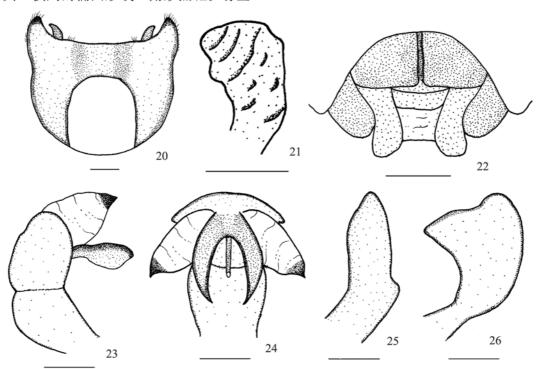


图 20~26 丹蝽 A. malabarica (Fabricius)

20. 生殖囊背面观 (pygophore, dorsal view) 21. 生殖囊板腹面观 (pygophoral plate, ventral view) 22. 雌性生殖节腹面观 (the terminal end of female abdomen, ventral view) 23. 阳茎侧面观 (aedeagus, lateral view) 24. 阳茎端面观 (aedeagus, apical view) 25~26. 阳基侧突不同面观 (parameres different views) 比例尺 (scale bars): 20 = 0.25 mm; 21, 23~26 = 0.2 mm; 22 = 0.8 mm

雌虫(图22) 第1载瓣片较大,片状,其内缘互相不接触,后缘较平直;第2载瓣片后缘略呈波状;载肛突较大,超过第8腹节侧背片的后缘,后缘稍稍内凹。第8腹节侧背片半椭圆形,第9腹节侧背片长椭圆形,其外缘内凹,内缘略外凸,末

端超过第8侧背片和载肛突末端。

雄虫生殖器 生殖囊褐色,杯状,表面刻点较小,具稀疏的短刚毛;背缘较为平滑,内侧具2个尖角状的骨化结构(图20~21),颜色较深;腹缘同样较为光滑;侧角末端色深。阳基侧突端部宽阔

且末端圆钝,基部狭窄,亚端部突出为三角形状(图 25~26)。中交合板骨化,基部愈合,端部明显凹入,阳茎端从中交合板腹面伸出。系膜侧叶较宽阔,末端骨化,不分叉,无腹叶和顶叶(图 23~24)。

量度见表1。

云南:1♀,1♂,瑞丽,海拔 观察标本 780 m, 1956-06-05, 周本寿采; 1 ♂, 西双版纳大孟 龙,海拔650 m, 1958-04-08, 郑乐怡采; 1♀, 昆 明, 1953-05 采; 1 ♂, 西双版纳橄榄坝, 海拔 650 m, 1957-03-18, 王书永采; 1 & , 西双版纳橄榄 坝,海拔 540 m, 1957-04-15, 刘大华采; 1♀, 西 双版纳橄榄坝,海拔 570 m, 1957-04-19, 王书永 采; 1♀, 景洪, 海拔 650 m, 1958-08-09, 孟绪武 采; 1♀, 景东董家坟, 海拔 1 250 m, 1956-05-24, 克雷让诺夫斯基采; 6♀♀, 景东, 海拔 1 170 m, 1956-06-09, 张伟采; 1♀, 西双版纳勐遮, 海拔 1 400 m, 1958-06-19, 程汉华采; 1♀, 西双版纳勐 仑,海拔550 m, 1959-07-15,张发财采;1♀,西 双版纳勐腊,海拔620~650 m, 1959-07-10, 张发 财采;1♀,西双版纳勐腊,张毅然采;1♀,西双 版纳勐腊, 1959-11-08, 张毅然采; 1♀, 西双版纳 大勐龙,海拔 650 m, 195804-08, 郑乐怡采; 1 ♂, 景洪,1981,吴洪采。福建省:1♀,崇安呈村,海 拔250 m, 1960-09-15, 张毅然采; 1 ♂, 建阳黄坑, 1960-04-27 采; 1♀, 建阳黄坑, 海拔 650~950 m, 1963-06-29, 张有为采; 1♀, 崇安大安, 1960-04-27 采。海南省: 2♀♀, 1 ♂,海南琼中,海拔 400 m, 1960-05-29, 李常庆采; 1♀, 海南通什, 1960-04-27 采。

分布: 江西、福建、台湾、广东、海南、贵州、 云南、西藏; 日本,印度,缅甸,菲律宾,孟加拉 国,斯里兰卡,印度尼西亚,新西兰。

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THE GENUS AMYOTEA ELLENREIDER FROM CHINA (HETEROPTERA, PENTATOMIDAE)

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Abstract In this paper, a new species, *Amyotea lata* sp. nov. from Xizang, Yunan in China is described. The photographs and genital illustrations of the type and the examined species are given.

Amyotea lata sp. nov. (Figs 1 - 4, 13 - 19)

Body elongate-ovate, orange.

Head slope down, broader than long, anterior orange- red, and the remainder paler. The base of head, which is adjacent to pronotum, with a black arcshape spot. Eyes close to anterior margin of the pronotum. Mandibular plate equal to tylus or slightly shorter than it; lateral margins nearly straight. Antenna black except segment I reddish, segment I not reaching the apex of head. Rostrum robust, extending to the metocoxae.

Pronotum orangish, broad as twice times as long; calli black; anterior half slope down and posterior half flat; anterior angle minute, produced into small spine; anterolateral margins slightly curled, anterior half serrate and posterior half straight; lateral angles obtuse, weakly produced or not produced; posterior angles sharp, reaching to the outer ridge of clavus. Scutellum triangular, orange, longer than wide, a small black pit on each basal angle and there are two subractangle black spots at its base. Clavus and corium grey and blackly punctured; membrane distinctly beyond the apex of abdomen, black except protrusion transparent. Legs reddish, tarsi 3-segmented, segment I longest, cylinder-shaped, segment II shortest; claws black.

Without abdominal basal spine.

Male genitilia. Pygphore brown, with short sparse setae, dorsal rim concave, with two pygophoral plates (Figs 13 – 14), paramere apical progress slender, with sensory lobe finger-like; aedeagus with one pair of basolateral conjunctival lobes which is sclerotized and unbifurcate at the apex, without ventral and tapical conjunctival lobes; median plate strongly

sclerotized, united in base and distinctly concave in terminal, vesica distinctly stretch out from the venter of medial plaltes.

Holotype δ , Beibeng Village, Motuo County (29°14′N, 95°10′E; alt. 881 m), Xizhang, China, 29 May 1983, HAN Yin-Heng leg., deposited in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Paratypes: 1 ♀, Shaqiong Village (28° 39′ N, 97°28′E; alt. 1 700 m), Chayu County, Xizang, China, 25 June 1978, LI Fa-Sheng leg.; 1 9, Menglun Village (21°56'N, 101°15'E; alt. 620 m), Mengla County, Xishuangbannan, Yunnan, China, 1 June 1964, ZHANG Bao-Lin leg., deposited in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; 1 ♀, Jingdong County (24° 26′ N, 100° 50′ E; alt. 1 367 m), Yunnan, China, 17 May 1957, ZHU Zeng-Hao leg., deposited in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; 1 &, same data as above Kpb Іжановский leg., deposited in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; 1 ♀, same data as above, 2 July 1956, ZHANG Wei leg., deposited in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Similar to A. malabarica, but can be identified by the wider body shape; the anterior and posterior angles of pronotum produced into spine; hemelytra membrane beyond the apex of abdomen far away; the paramere with protrusion finger-like medially and the shape of pygophore also very different.

Etymology. The name referring to the wider shape.

Distribution. Yunnan, Xizang.

Amyotea malabarica (Fabricius, 1775) (Figs 5 – 12, 20 – 26)

Distribution. Jiangxi, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Xizang; Japan, Indian, Burma, Philippines, Banglandesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, New Zealand.

Key words Heteroptera, Pentatomidae, Amyotea, new species, China.

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